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Crop Production

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1958

Corn stocks on farms January 1, 1958 are estimated at 2.5 billion bushels, second only to the record January 1, 1949 stocks, 5 percent more than a year earlier and 17 percent above average.

Oats stocks on farms estimated at 854 million bushels, are 21 percent above 1957 and 3 percent above average.

Sorghum grain farm stocks totaled 205 million bushels, $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the stocks for January 1, 1957 and nearly 4 times average stocks for January 1.

Wheat stocks on farms, estimated at 292 million bushels, are 1 percent smaller than a year earlier and 20 percent less than average.

Barley farm stocks totaled 209 million bushels, 29 percent above 1957 and 59 percent above average.

Soybean farm stocks, estimated at nearly 188 million bushels, the highest of record, are 13 percent above January 1, 1957.

Hay on farms totaled 86.8 million tons, largest of record for January 1, 18 percent larger than a year earlier, and about 23 percent larger than average.

Flaxseed stocks on farms, estimated at 9 million bushels, are 41 percent below a year earlier, and 30 percent below average.

Citrus: The 1957-58 orange crop (including tangerines) is expected to total 112 million boxes -- 24.4 million boxes less than last season and approximately 9.6 million boxes less than average.

Eggs produced in December totaled 5 billion, 5 percent less than in December 1956 but 10 percent above the 10-year average for the month.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

CrPr 2-2 (1-58)

Crop Reporting Board

Washington, D. C.

CROP PRODUCTION REPORT, January 1958 Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

GRAIN AND HAY STOCKS ON FARMS - JANUARY 1

CROP	January 1 average :		January 1,	January 1,		
	1947-56	Percent : 1,000	1957	Percent : 1,000	1958	
	1/	bushels	1/	bushels	1/	bushels
Corn for grain	74.6	2,100,859	75.7	2,338,970	80.3	2,457,495
Wheat	32.3	364,122	29.3	294,214	30.8	291,629
Oats.	62.6	828,826	60.4	702,979	65.3	853,776
Soybeans	31.0	86,317	37.2	167,046	39.3	188,359
Barley.	45.0	131,850	43.0	161,298	48.0	209,236
Rye	31.4	7,164	33.4	7,074	36.6	9,704
Flaxseed	2/ 31.7	2/12,533	45.0	21,615	34.3	8,827
Sorghum grain	33.7	51,494	28.7	59,165	36.5	205,221
Hay	67.8	3/70,567	67.6	3/ 73,469	71.5	3/ 86,797

GRAIN AND HAY STOCKS - OTHER QUARTERS

CROP	October 1, :		April 1, :	July 1, :	October 1, :
	1956	1,000	1957	1,000	1957
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Corn for grain	300,095	1,620,950	1,122,706	419,622	
Wheat	419,398	166,644	59,896	393,898	
Oats	931,664	414,957	193,708	1,056,555	
Soybeans	1,995	114,677	36,312	3,623	
Barley.	228,139	105,813	42,265	275,531	
Rye	12,300	4,415	2,006	15,383	
Flaxseed	27,881	17,034	2,551	13,057	
Sorghum grain . . .	5,553	27,168	8,685	3,411	
	May 1	May 1,			
	Av. 1947-56	: 1957			
Hay	3/ 15,258	3/ 17,683			

1/ Percent of preceding year's crop.

2/ Short-time average.

3/ 1,000 tons.

CITRUS FRUITS 1 /

CROP	PRODUCTION						
	Average 1946-55	:	1955	:	1956	:	Indicated 1957
	1,000		1,000		1,000		1,000
	boxes		boxes		boxes		boxes
Oranges and Tangerines	121,864		137,015		136,705		112,290
Grapefruit	46,456		45,380		44,780		40,800
Lemons	13,026		13,250		16,200		14,700

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

POTATOES, IRISH, 1958 CROP

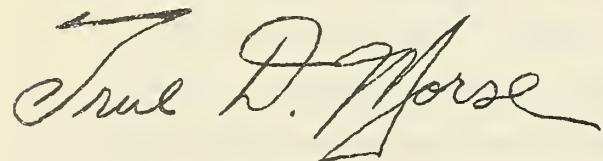
Seasonal group	Acreage			Yield per harvested acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	1957	Indi-	Average	1957	1958	1958
	Average:	1957	harvest:	1949-56	cated:	1949-56	1957	: 1958	:
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Winter	24.0	44.0	36.5	156.5	154.3	155.9	3,767	6,790	5,690
Acreage planted			Inten-	Yield per planted acre			Production		
Early Spring	24.2	32.3	27.8	132.7	136.5	Apr. 10	3,224	4,408	Apr. 10
Late Spring	199.4	175.5	172.9	133.8	171.5	May 9	26,538	30,104	May 9

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	:	1956	:	1957	:
	1946-55	:	1956	:	1957	:
	Million pounds		Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions
November	7,879		8,695	8,783	4,080	4,885
December	8,223		9,227	9,384	4,564	5,280
Jan. -Dec. Incl.	117,468		125,698	126,981	57,380	61,042

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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JANUARY 1, 1958

Warm and wet weather during much of the past month in extensive areas caused further delay in harvest of remaining portions of several crops. Winter grains generally thrived and livestock prospered in the mild weather which, however, was not favorable for storage of feed grains carrying excess moisture.

Stocks of feed grains on farms January 1 were about an eighth larger than a year earlier and more than a fifth larger than the 1947-56 average. Stocks of corn were up 5 percent from the 1957 level, oats up 21 percent, barley up 29 percent and sorghum grain on farms more than trebled. Record feed grain production in 1957 was followed by generally mild winter weather with little snow which has favored easy keeping of livestock and full use of pasture and crop field cleanup except where fields were too wet. Reporters in a number of leading Corn Belt States express concern over the keeping quality of some high moisture corn. Need for heavy use of moist corn and sorghum grain before spring prompts heavy feeding, and heightens the already strong demand for feeder livestock.

Wheat farm stocks were slightly smaller on January 1 than last year and lowest since 1941. Rye stocks were more than a third larger than last year. Soybean stocks on farms were about an eighth above last year and largest ever for the date after the record 1957 production and late harvest in some sections. Flaxseed stocks on farms reflect last year's small crop and were less than half a year earlier and second smallest of record.

Farmers started 1958 with largest hay stocks ever held at this point of the winter feeding season. Hay production in 1957 was record large and pastures during growing months over the Nation averaged best in several

years. Many Atlantic coast sections were too dry for good forage growth and now have smaller hay stocks than a year ago or average. Hay use since harvest appears to have been liberal doubtless encouraged by the large amounts at hand. Range areas report largest winter feed and forage supplies since 1942-43 with cattle and sheep in best condition since 1943.

Winter wheat developed well in December under the mild weather which gave further aid to a total acreage about a sixth larger than seeded for last year's crop. Much of the acreage in the Great Plains looks most promising in many years with well-rooted plants notwithstanding the effects of losses of surface soil moisture in some sections. Waterlogged soils in some Southern Central and Eastern areas have yellowed some fields, and in the South may have prevented seeding of some intended winter crops.

Heavy December rainfall eastward from the Great Plains largely dominated farm events during much of the month. In the Northeast, it was especially welcome for replenishing water supplies after a dry summer and fall. Much of the plains country had a mild, open December, which in the Dakotas was the most favorable and pleasant in many a year. Even such an unseasonal operation as plowing just before Christmas was reported in Northern States in places where soils were sufficiently dry.

Winter did not completely abdicate from its seasonal rule, however, but pushed southward in savage thrusts in early December and again near mid-month, killing tender vegetables in Texas and Florida and dealing severe damage to Florida citrus. Heavy rains in the lower Valley of Texas flooded and damaged vegetables but benefited soils and aided remaining citrus. Early January storms and recent cold appear to have further reduced prospective supplies of Florida citrus and vegetables for winter markets. The freeze of December 12-13 was a major blow to Florida citrus, causing losses of millions of boxes of fruit as reported elsewhere in citrus comments.

Harvest of soybeans and peanuts in parts of Virginia and North Carolina is still far from complete and must be finished the latest in many seasons. Other crops with portions left waiting in the wet fields in different parts of the country include cotton, corn and soybeans in some lowland fields and some vegetable crops. Although the Far West mainly had normal temperatures and moderate precipitation, some heavy mountain snows started an early build up which look promising for the coming irrigation season.

Milk production pushed about 2 percent above the previous December and brought the annual total to 127 billion pounds, 1 percent more than the 1956 record. C op reporters' herds made a strong start on the new year with a January 1 milk flow of over 19 lbs. per cow in herd - a new high for the date by 5 percent. New records were set in all regions of the country. The gain from December 1 to January 1 in production rate was about double the usual increase. Although such gains now seem to have become almost a habit, the good weather and abundant feed of all kinds appear good reasons for this new production increase.

December egg production was 5 percent less than in 1956 with decreases shown in all regions except the West. The Nation's laying flock had been reduced about 5 percent below a year earlier while laying rates averaged virtually the same as in December 1956. Potential layers in flocks January 1 at about 350 million numbered 6 percent less than a year earlier. Egg prices in mid-December were well above the 1956 level and egg-feed price relationships were more favorable.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of corn on farms January 1 at nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ billion bushels were only slightly below the 1949 record. These stocks were 5 percent above a year earlier and 17 percent above average. The January 1 estimate includes the small part of the crop unharvested as of that date. Much of the current stocks were high moisture content corn and need to be fed or dried before spring to prevent spoilage.

Farm stocks were above a year earlier in all West Central States except Missouri with the greatest increases in Nebraska and Iowa. In the East North Central States, farm holdings are below a year earlier in every State except Wisconsin.

In the Atlantic areas, stocks were far below a year earlier where the 1957 drought sharply curtailed production. In the South Central States, farm stocks were below January 1 last year except in Texas, Oklahoma and Alabama but in the West, farm holdings were above last January, largely because of the increase in Colorado.

Disappearance of corn from farms during the October - December 1957 period was slightly over 1 billion bushels, 3 percent below the same period a year earlier and less than 1 percent below average. Disappearance was above a year earlier in the North Atlantic, West North Central and Western areas but below in the East North Central, South Atlantic and South Central areas.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: January 1 farm stocks of wheat were the lowest since 1941. The estimated 292 million bushels of wheat on farms January 1, 1958 were less than 1 percent below a year earlier and a fifth less than average January 1 stocks of 364 million bushels. The January 1 stocks were equivalent to 30.8 percent of the 1957 production, compared with 29.3 percent held a year earlier and the average of 32.3 percent. Nearly one-fourth of the total wheat on farms January 1 was wheat from the 1957 and earlier crops under Government loan, about the same percentage as the previous year.

January 1 stocks of wheat stored on farms were smaller than a year earlier in all regions except the Western and West North Central. Smaller farm stocks in the East North Central, Southern and Eastern States reflected the generally smaller crop produced as well as the unfavorable weather at harvest time that made the grain unsuitable for storage. Stocks in the Western and West North Central Regions were above a year earlier due to an increase in production as well as farm resealing of earlier years' crops under Government loan. The North Central States accounted for more than 60 percent of the U.S. total stocks with the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas holding 50 percent of all stocks. The Western Region accounted for a third of the U.S. stocks with nearly a fourth of the total stocks located in Montana and Idaho. North Dakota and Montana stocks amounted to 43 percent of the total U.S. stocks.

Disappearance of wheat from farms during the October - December quarter amounted to 102 million bushels, the smallest since 1940, compared with 125 million during the same quarter in 1956 and the average movement of 143 million bushels for the period.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of oats on farms January 1, are estimated at 854 million bushels, 21 percent above a year earlier and 3 percent above average.

Farm stocks on January 1 were greater than a year earlier in all regions except the South Atlantic where 1957 production was below 1956. In the important North Central region, farm stocks were 23 percent larger than the light holdings a year earlier but only 1 percent above average. Most of the increase in stocks in this region was in Iowa, the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas where 1957 production was much larger than the short 1956 crop.

Disappearance of oats from farms during the October - December quarter was 203 million bushels --- 26 million less than the same quarter of 1956 and 29 million less than average. In many North Central States, heavy supplies of high-moisture corn and grain sorghums reduced feeding of oats in late 1957. Open weather to date with good range and pasture feed also reduced feed grain needs.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Soybean farm stocks on January 1, 1958 are estimated at 188 million bushels, the largest of record.

These farm holdings were 13 percent above January 1 last year, the previous high and 118 percent above the 10-year January 1 average. The heavy stocks were the result of farmers holding a higher than usual percentage and the record 1957 production. Combining was delayed this fall in many areas because of late maturing soybeans and the poor harvesting weather. Included in the farm stocks estimates are some soybeans still expected to be harvested after January 1, in a few areas. However, this quantity for the country as a whole is very small.

From a total supply of 483.5 million bushels on October 1, 1957 (1957 production of nearly 480 million bushels plus 3.6 million bushels farm carry-over) the movement from farms for the October - December 1957 quarter amounted to 295 million bushels. This compares with 284 million bushels for the same quarter in 1956 from a considerably smaller crop. Since harvest of the 1957 crop was generally late, less than the usual amount of the new crop soybeans were processed before October 1. However, this quantity is included in the apparent disappearance for the quarter.

Farm stocks were higher than on January 1 last year in all the main producing areas with the usual heavy concentration in the North Central States, which accounted for about nine-tenths of the U. S. total. Illinois had the largest farm holdings with 53 million bushels, followed by Iowa with 36 million, and Minnesota with 28 million bushels still on farms January 1, 1958.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of barley on January 1 at 209 million bushels were second only to the record January 1, 1943 stocks. They were 47 million bushels more than a year earlier and 77 million bushels above average. These large stocks reflect the unusually high barley production in 1957 in the Western States. Nearly four-fifths of the January 1, 1958 farm stocks were located in North Dakota, Minnesota and the 11 Western States. Stocks were higher than a year ago in all the major producing States except Minnesota, Oregon, Arizona and Missouri.

Barley disappearance during the October - December 1957 quarter was 66 million bushels, the same as the last quarter in 1956 but well above the average for this period. During the July - September 1957 quarter, 202 million bushels of barley disappeared from farms.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of rye on farms January 1, 1958 are estimated at 9.7 million bushels, 37 percent above the previous January 1. This reflects the increase in 1957 crop production over the previous year. Farm stocks represented nearly 37 percent of the 1957 production, slightly above the percentage of a year earlier. About 5.7 million bushels, representing about 59 percent of the National total, were in the Dakotas and Nebraska with about half of the total holdings in the Dakotas.

The 1957 crop and carryover on July 1 totaled 28.5 million bushels, about 5 million bushels above the previous year and more than 4 million bushels above the 10-year average. Movement from farms during the October-December period accounted for 5.7 million bushels, slightly above the comparable figure a year ago. Disappearance from farms during the last half of 1957 totaled 18.8 million bushels compared to the previous July-December disappearance of 16.4 million bushels and the 10-year average of 17 million bushels.

SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of sorghum grain on farms January 1 are estimated at 205 million bushels and reflect the record large crop produced in 1957. This was more than triple a year earlier and nearly double the previous record holding on farms January 1, 1945. The farm stocks include a small percentage of the crop still unharvested January 1.

Stocks on farms in Kansas at 62 million bushels were six times a year earlier. Part of these stocks were temporarily stored on the ground but most will move into commercial storage as drying facilities and storage becomes available. Stocks on farms in Nebraska at 48 million bushels were 7 times a year earlier. Texas had 40 million bushels on farms compared with 26 million a year earlier.

Disappearance of sorghum grain from farms during the October - December quarter was 360 million bushels compared with 153 million bushels the same quarter of 1956. The current disappearance represented 64 percent of the October 1, 1957 farm supply (1957 production plus farm carryover) compared with 72 percent of supply for the same quarter a year earlier.

FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of flaxseed on January 1, 1958, at 8.8 million bushels, were the smallest for that date since 1949 and the second smallest January 1 stocks of record. The stocks were less than half those of a year earlier and nearly a third less than average. Two thirds of the U. S. total was in North Dakota with most of the remaining stocks located in Minnesota, South Dakota and Montana. Disappearance of flaxseed from

farms during the October-December 1957 quarter totaled 4.2 million bushels, a third less than for the same period a year earlier and the average.

HAY STOCKS ON FARMS: A record large supply of hay was on hand on January 1 this year. Stocks of 87 million tons were 18 percent above 1957 and 23 percent above average for this date. Production in 1957 was a record high. More hay than usual was used from May through December 1957 despite mild fall weather and good fall pastures.

Hay stocks in both the North Atlantic and South Atlantic Regions were considerably below a year earlier, and average, since the hay crop there was shorter than usual because of a summer drought in many sections in the East.

In the Central and Western regions, hay supplies were uniformly heavy which should assure ample feed this winter and a large carryover next spring. Stocks in the North Central States were 25 percent above January 1, 1957 and 32 percent above average. The South Central States were 31 percent above 1957 and 19 percent above average. In the West, stocks were 16 percent above a year earlier and 30 percent larger than average. The greatest increases were in the Central States west of the Mississippi River where droughts prior to 1957 caused short crops and poor pastures. Increases over a year earlier were most impressive in South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

CITRUS: The 1957-58 orange crop (including tangerines) is estimated from January 1 conditions at 112.3 million boxes, 18 percent below last year's crop and 8 percent under average. Most of the sharp decline from the December 1, 1957 estimate is the result of the December 12-13 freeze in Florida, where the reduction amounted to 23.5 million boxes. The indicated production of California Navel oranges is down slightly from a month ago. Prospective orange production in Texas, Arizona and Louisiana is unchanged.

Production of Early and Midseason oranges is now estimated at 61.3 million boxes, 14 percent less than last year but 5 percent above average. On January 1 severe droppage of early and midseason oranges was occurring in Florida groves damaged by the December freeze. Final production will depend on how much of this dropped fruit is utilized by processors. Prospective national production of Valencia oranges is placed at 48.0 million boxes, 21 percent below last year and 19 percent less than average. The Florida tangerine crop is estimated at 3.0 million boxes, about one-third below both last year and average. Grapefruit production is now expected to total 40.8 million boxes, 9 percent below last year and 12 percent under average. The reduction of 3.9 million boxes from the December 1, 1957 estimate is the result of the mid-December freeze in Florida. There was a small increase in the Arizona grapefruit estimate, while the Texas and California estimates remained unchanged. The California lemon estimate, unchanged from December at 14.7 million boxes, is 9 percent below last year but 13 percent above average.

The entire Florida citrus area, with the exception of the lower East Coast, was affected by the mid-December freeze. Groves were in generally good condition prior to the cold weather. Some areas had rains, but most areas were relatively dry.

Mid-season oranges and grapefruit were showing relatively heavy droppage and maturity of fruit, with the exception of tangerines and Temples, was very good prior to the freeze. The cold front moved in rapidly from the northwest. Temperatures dropped quickly, going below 20 degrees in some areas and remaining in the mid 20's long enough to cause damage to both fruit and trees. Many trees suffered to the point of large-scale defoliation and severe damage to the fruit. Other trees suffered varying degrees of damage, depending upon location and condition. The cold winds continued from the northwest during the period of low temperatures, minimizing frost but causing penetration of the cold, especially on the north side of lakes, flat woods and pockets. After the freeze period the temperatures remained relatively low for several days. The resulting gradual rise in temperature was beneficial to both trees and fruit. A warmer period then followed which hastened both leaf and fruit droppage and caused some trees to break dormancy and begin new growth. At the end of December, temperatures again dropped into the 40's and 50's which may temporarily arrest new growth on damaged trees.

A shipping embargo and holiday were in effect on fresh fruit in Florida, December 17-30. Processors accelerated salvage operations on oranges. Harvest of grapefruit was slowed but early maturity had resulted in a heavy movement before the freeze. As of January 1 total utilization for processing and fresh use of early and mid-season oranges and of grapefruit were each above utilization to the same date a year ago. Utilization of tangerines to January 1 was somewhat less than a year earlier. Both tangerines and Temple oranges were severely hit by the freeze. Since most of these are used fresh, movement was nearly stopped by the shipping holiday.

The January 1 citrus estimates for Florida are based on two special surveys in addition to all of the regular indications. In one of these special surveys about 1,000 groves were visited over the entire Florida citrus belt and more than 15,000 fruit were cut to determine internal quality. The following table summarizes the results of this special survey:

Crop and Area	Percentage of fruit remaining January 1		
	classified by amount of internal freeze damage		
	No apparent internal damage	Damage allowable in U. S. Grades Nos. 1 and 2	Damage beyond ranges of fresh-fruit use
Early & Mid-season oranges	27	26	47
Valencia oranges	42	28	30
Temple oranges	15		85
Tangerines	33	8	59
Tangelos	35	5	60
Grapefruit			
Indian River	98	2	--
Interior			
Pink Seedless	33	25	42
White Seedless	64	23	13
Other (Duncan)	73	14	13

Wood and foliage were seriously damaged on about one-eighth of Florida's bearing orange trees. Nearly 20 percent more suffered serious leaf damage, an additional 40 percent minor leaf damage and 30 percent no apparent damage. No appraisal was made of non-bearing trees, but, in general, young trees showed more serious damage than older trees. Damage to Temple orange trees was classified as: none, 25 percent; moderate, 35 percent; serious, 40 percent. For tangerines the corresponding figures on tree damage are: none, 28 percent; moderate, 63 percent; serious, 9 percent. Damage to tangelo trees was reported as: none, 25 percent; moderate, 57 percent; serious, 18 percent.

In Texas damage to fruit from the low temperatures of December 12 is reported relatively light. Some fruit contained ice crystals but only a slight drying of part of the segments occurred. Tree losses are not expected to be significant. Injury to trees was scattered, mainly in low areas and cold air pockets. Young trees were affected most by heavy defoliation and some wood damage. Rains the last of December and the first few days of January will be helpful, both to the trees and to the fruit remaining for harvest.

Weather conditions during December were generally favorable for California citrus, despite some frost in Central and Northern parts of the State. Harvest to January 1 of Navel and miscellaneous oranges in Southern California was light, although in general maturity of Navels was reached early this season. Good size growth is reported for Valencias, the set being light to very light in most areas. Late-bloom lemons have made good development. Harvest of grapefruit in the Desert Valleys is expected to be relatively light until the fruit attains better sizes. Sizing of the summer grapefruit crop in other California areas has been only fair. Weather conditions have been generally favorable, but the previous crop was harvested late.

POTATOES: The 1958 production of winter potatoes is forecast at 5,690,000 hundredweight, 16 percent below 1957 but 51 percent above the 1949-56 average. In Florida sub-freezing temperatures occurred on December 12 and 13 over the entire State with the exception of the extreme tip of the lower East Coast. This was followed by heavy rains on December 23 and 24 in southern Florida approximating last January's record rainfall in this section. Heavy rains also occurred on January 2 and 3. In the Everglades, the crop was near maturity at the time of the freeze and damage was not considered serious. However, digging was delayed by heavy rains in late December and early January. Harvest should be general by mid-January. At Fort Myers, the crop ranged in maturity from just up to two-thirds mature at the time of the December freeze. Practically all tops were frosted. All fields have put on new growth since the freeze, and the degree of recovery will vary in relationship to maturity of individual fields at the time of the freeze. It is estimated that most of the acreage will still be able to produce a fair yield. Light digging is expected at Ft. Myers during the last part of January. In the Immokalee section, some acreage was lost as the result of the heavy rains and prospects were lowered on many of the remaining fields because of water-logged soil. In Dade County of Florida, most of the crop had been planted by late December when the first heavy rains occurred. Some seed pieces have rotted because of water-logged fields and this will necessitate replanting of some acreage. Losses from water damage were also reported in the Indiantown-Stuart-Delray section, but most of the heavily damaged fields may be replanted.

In California, winter potato prospects remain unchanged from a month ago. Approximately one-fourth of the acreage had been dug by January 1, with heavy digging expected during the month of January.

Growers of late spring potatoes report intentions to plant 172,900 acres in 1958, 1 percent below the acreage planted in 1957, and 13 percent below the 1949-56 average. In California, which usually has about one-third of the late spring acreage, growers report intentions at 67,000 acres, no change from the 1957 acreage. Smaller acreages are indicated for 1958 in South Carolina, Georgia, the Baldwin Area of Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. An increase from 1957 is indicated for Arizona, but no change is indicated for North Carolina, Mississippi and Oklahoma.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms totaled 9,384 million pounds in December 1957 and exceeded the record high of the previous December by nearly 2 percent and the 1946-55 average for the month by 14 percent. Production increased 7 percent from November to December compared with a seasonal gain of 6 percent last year and the average increase of 4 percent. The total quantity produced in December was sufficient to provide 1.75 pounds of milk daily to each person in the country. This was slightly less than for December 1956, but 2 percent more than average for the month.

The sum of the 12 monthly milk production estimates in 1957 was 127.0 billion pounds, or 1 percent more than the previous record high of 125.7 billion pounds in 1956. This annual total production is tentative pending a more detailed analysis of numbers of milk cows and production per cow by States. These results will be published February 17, 1958.

On January 1, 1958, milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds averaged 19.06 pounds. This was 5 percent above the previous high of January 1, 1957, and more than a fourth above the 10-year average for the date. Output per cow on January 1 in crop reporters' herds was at a record high in all regions of the country, as increases from a year earlier ranged from 9 percent in the North Atlantic States to 1 percent in the West. In other regions, production per milk cow was up 6 percent from the same date the previous year in the West North Central, 5 percent in the East North Central, and about 2 percent in the South Atlantic and South Central. For the entire country, milk production per cow increased more than 6 percent from December 1 to January 1. This compared with a seasonal gain of nearly 5 percent indicated the previous year and the usual December 1 to January 1 increase of 3 percent. Rate per cow increased more rapidly than usual from December 1 in all regions except the South Atlantic. Seasonal gains were considerably greater than average in the West North Central and South Central regions.

Crop reporters milked 71.7 percent of the milk cows in their herds on January 1. This compared with 70.4 percent reported for the same date last year and the January 1, 1947-56 average of 66.5 percent. The proportion of milk cows milked was above that reported a month earlier and on January 1, 1957 in all regions. The percentage milked on January 1 was also well above average for the date in all sections of the country.

In the 35 States with monthly estimates of milk production available, December output equaled or exceeded the record high for the month in 10 States. Milk production was below the December average in 6 States. Wisconsin was the leading milk-producing State with 1,334 million pounds, followed by Minnesota with 778 million; New York, 760 million; California, 608 million; and Pennsylvania, 527 million pounds.

Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States,
December 1957, with comparisons 1/
(In millions of pounds)

State	Dec. : average: 1946-55:				State	Dec. : average: 1946-55:			
	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1957	Dec. 1957	Dec. 1956		Dec. 1956	Nov. 1957	Dec. 1957	
N.Y.	636	721	697	760	Ga.	87	101	95	97
N.J.	90	90	89	93	Ky.	146	171	182	168
Pa.	426	489	488	527	Tenn.	151	169	173	169
Ohio	375	433	431	438	Ala.	92	93	80	80
Ind.	255	265	262	266	Miss.	94	112	106	108
Ill.	369	396	362	385	Ark.	84	89	85	88
Mich.	383	408	386	408	Okla.	126	123	113	116
Wis.	1,053	1,280	1,156	1,334	Texas	236	245	232	236
Minn.	635	767	605	778	Mont.	36	35	35	34
Iowa	420	478	425	454	Idaho	91	107	104	109
Mo.	259	268	263	271	Wyo.	17	16	15	16
N.Dak.	101	105	97	106	Colo.	68	69	68	71
S.Dak.	85	92	88	96	Utah	51	55	54	57
Nebr.	148	165	144	160	Wash.	121	132	133	133
Kans.	181	180	163	175	Oreg.	78	75	76	73
Va.	137	155	166	161	Calif.	468	557	598	608
W.Va.	56	58	60	60	Other				
N.C.	119	137	140	143	States	506	539	566	558
S.C.	43	52	46	48	U. S.	8,223	9,227	8,783	9,384

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm Flocks laid slightly over 5 billion eggs during December -- 5 percent less than in December 1956. Decreases were 9 percent in the North Atlantic States, 8 percent in the South Central, 6 percent in the East North Central, 4 percent in the West North Central and 1 percent in the South Atlantic States. Egg production was 4 percent above last year in the West.

The rate of egg production per layer in December was 15.7 eggs, compared with 15.6 in December 1956 and the 10-year average of 12.7 eggs. Increases in the rate of lay were 4 percent in the Western States, 3 percent in the West North Central and 1 percent in the East North Central States. These were partially offset by decreases of 2 percent in the South Central and South Atlantic States and 1 percent in the North Atlantic States. Rate per layer on hand during the year was 198, compared with 196 the previous year.

The Nation's laying flock averaged 319,975,000 layers during December 1957, 5 percent less than December 1956. Decreases in numbers of layers were 8 percent in the North Atlantic States, 7 percent in the East North Central and 6 percent in the West North Central and South Central States. The number of layers was about the same as the previous year in the South Atlantic and Western States.

The number of layers on January 1 totaled 319,930,000 -- 6 percent less than on January 1, 1957. Decreases were 8 percent in the North Atlantic and 7 percent in the East and West North Central and South Central States. Number of layers were about the same in the South Atlantic and Western States. The rate of lay per 100 layers on farms January 1 was 52.5, compared with 51.8 the previous year and the average of 42.5 eggs.

Pullets not of laying age on January 1 totaled 29,845,000 -- 7 percent less than a year earlier. Decreases were 19 percent in the South Central States, 13 percent in the East North Central, 7 percent in the West North Central, 4 percent in the South Atlantic and 2 percent in the Western States. Pullets not of laying age were 3 percent above a year earlier in the North Atlantic States.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms January 1 amounted to 349,775,000 -- a decrease of 6 percent. Decreases were 9 percent in the South Central States, 7 percent in the North Atlantic, East North Central and West North Central and 1 percent in the South Atlantic States. Potential layers were about the same in the West as a year earlier.

HENS AND PULETS OF LAYING AGE, PULETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JANUARY 1

Year	North : E. North : W. North : South : South : Western : United Atlantic : Central : Central : Atlantic : Central : States					
HENS AND PULETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JANUARY 1						
Thousands						
1947-56 (Av.)	58,862	71,568	102,744	34,597	55,884	37,164
1957	60,099	66,417	94,285	33,282	48,221	36,960
1958	55,246	62,052	87,794	33,129	44,730	36,979
PULETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JANUARY 1						
1947-56 (Av.)	3,644	3,894	6,024	5,060	7,540	3,180
1957	4,932	3,114	6,231	5,594	6,897	5,386
1958	5,083	2,709	5,794	5,380	5,580	5,299
POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, JANUARY 1 1/						
1947-56(Av.)	62,506	75,463	108,767	39,657	67,425	40,344
1957	65,031	69,531	100,516	38,876	55,118	42,346
1958	60,329	64,761	93,588	38,509	50,310	42,278
EGGS PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JANUARY 1						
Number						
1947-56(Av.)	49.4	46.0	44.5	35.8	29.9	46.3
1957	55.4	54.4	53.6	48.8	40.8	53.8
1958	55.0	54.8	55.8	47.0	39.9	56.9

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Prices received by producers for eggs in mid-December averaged 44.4 cents per dozen, compared with 45.3 cents in mid-November and 37.1 cents in mid-December 1956. The price trend during the latter part of the month was irregular. Immediately prior to and following Christmas the demand was good. The New Year's holiday demand was somewhat lighter and prices declined rather sharply.

Producers received an average of 15.6 cents a pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-December, compared with 15.8 cents in mid-November and 15.8 cents a year earlier. Farm chickens averaged 13.6 cents per pound and commercial broilers 16.3 cents, compared with 13.6 cents and 16.6 cents in mid-December 1956. After the Christmas holidays, prices for live broilers and fryers advanced about two cents a pound in most growing areas. The demand for hens after the holiday was also good with prices well sustained in all areas.

Turkey prices in mid-December averaged 24.8 cents per pound live weight, compared with 23.6 cents in mid-November and 27.8 cents a year earlier. Storage stocks on December 1, 1957 totaled 222 million pounds, the largest of record for that date, but 8 percent below the November 1 record holdings of 241 million pounds.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-December was \$3.32 per hundred pounds, compared with \$3.56 in mid-December 1956 and \$3.34 in November. The egg-feed price relationship was more favorable to producers than a year earlier. The broiler-feed price relationship was about the same as a year earlier, while the turkey-feed price ratio was less favorable.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP PRODUCTION, January 1958

Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JANUARY 1

State	Corn for grain			Wheat			Oats					
	Average : 1947-56		1957	1958	Average : 1947-56		1957	1958	Average : 1947-56		1957	1958
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	
Maine	40	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,228	2,821	2,590		
N.H.	56	---	---	---	---	---	---	86	28	28		
Vt.	70	37	41	---	---	---	---	536	249	332		
Mass.	182	111	130	---	---	---	---	87	50	46		
Conn.	225	147	106	---	---	---	---	65	27	22		
N.Y.	7,191	9,917	10,282	4,260	3,364	2,345	17,840	16,291	23,367			
N.J.	5,229	6,998	2,256	549	347	339	789	733	526			
Pa.	39,207	47,695	32,033	6,184	3,739	3,847	17,446	19,086	18,158			
Ohio	128,922	143,430	122,316	13,235	7,538	5,262	28,917	27,459	24,508			
Ind.	174,062	210,681	206,486	6,009	3,436	3,560	29,698	32,062	22,387			
Ill.	351,445	449,620	423,791	5,570	4,869	3,715	85,695	79,023	69,738			
Mich.	47,243	69,514	61,835	13,622	7,822	7,760	34,899	24,744	29,435			
Wis.	57,302	88,014	90,511	1,330	907	757	88,949	88,550	100,850			
Minn.	158,966	238,584	243,210	9,300	7,920	6,470	124,951	113,956	119,161			
Iowa	421,929	428,057	531,611	728	190	225	141,903	95,831	147,731			
Mo.	101,321	125,966	109,584	4,540	4,050	4,157	23,686	24,640	23,357			
N.Dak.	6,052	8,625	10,588	71,218	73,671	73,249	41,360	37,345	49,298			
S.Dak.	67,736	75,001	103,869	24,394	9,922	25,223	68,399	44,137	86,241			
Nebr.	159,863	80,640	196,343	31,318	28,467	31,528	36,891	13,562	35,218			
Kans.	32,392	11,037	23,879	55,113	27,224	16,018	14,702	11,125	21,882			
Del.	4,325	7,114	2,437	109	19	19	88	111	77			
Md.	11,891	18,092	6,821	690	473	340	898	1,213	989			
Va.	23,940	25,367	10,144	1,913	1,302	757	2,020	2,166	1,556			
W.Va.	5,993	5,512	3,354	578	400	274	988	643	710			
N.C.	42,197	47,434	33,308	2,146	2,815	1,396	3,900	8,069	4,749			
S.C.	17,390	11,800	13,661	375	371	246	3,786	7,141	3,088			
Ga.	26,304	28,565	30,352	376	302	333	2,592	2,858	1,986			
Fla.	3,042	3,746	4,104	---	---	---	84	96	92			
Ky.	53,064	60,659	44,988	502	933	326	893	1,093	687			
Tenn.	37,937	33,904	27,585	556	472	418	1,660	2,864	1,523			
Ala.	28,946	31,110	32,497	38	83	140	810	1,346	450			
Miss.	26,861	27,108	25,358	68	76	75	2,134	4,604	3,407			
Ark.	13,353	9,942	6,844	142	109	179	2,580	3,713	2,539			
La.	8,775	8,464	6,629	1/ 6	14	27	561	972	539			
Okla.	7,527	1,439	1,790	8,327	4,849	2,366	6,948	3,634	7,018			
Texas	20,379	9,988	19,110	5,918	1,451	1,178	10,264	4,984	16,925			
Mont.	163	58	156	45,332	61,758	52,803	8,108	6,929	8,443			
Idaho	492	653	1,251	9,887	9,745	13,552	4,743	3,638	4,191			
Wyo.	176	271	403	2,747	1,749	1,658	3,288	2,511	3,715			
Colo.	5,873	6,169	10,569	14,954	6,884	13,203	3,629	2,342	4,249			
N.Mex.	584	391	605	545	133	216	195	62	103			
Ariz.	306	472	462	83	87	107	144	120	180			
Utah	84	132	108	3,454	2,942	2,755	1,212	1,040	1,318			
Nev.	---	20	30	210	90	256	162	72	138			
Wash.	447	1,073	981	10,509	6,581	8,320	3,408	3,617	4,241			
Oreg.	409	718	888	5,344	5,377	5,358	4,050	4,918	4,851			
Calif.	936	4,695	4,189	1,943	1,733	872	537	504	1,137			
U.S.	2,100,859	2,457,495	364,122	294,214	828,826	702,979	853,776					
	2,338,970			291,629								

1/ Short-time average.

CROP PRODUCTION, January 1958

Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JANUARY 1--CONTINUED

State	Soybeans			Flaxseed			Sorghum grain				
	Average:		1957	1958	Average:		1957	1958	Average:		
	1947-56:				:1948-56:			:1947-56:		:1957	1958
	1,000 bushels										
N.Y.	66	67	65	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.J.	175	389	222	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pa.	215	194	130	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ohio	7,685	13,114	11,112	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ind.	12,165	21,077	22,257	---	---	---	29	80	508		
Ill.	24,590	45,049	53,272	---	---	---	---	---	113	594	
Mich.	891	2,100	3,115	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Wis.	332	817	1,202	54	69	50	---	---	---	---	
Minn.	9,149	26,795	27,950	3,255	3,582	926	---	---	---	---	
Iowa	16,069	26,000	35,570	184	60	62	35	1,523	6,653		
Mo.	5,413	10,926	8,799	---	---	---	514	2,693	15,576		
N.Dak.	183	1,174	1,668	6,728	15,133	5,898	---	---	---	---	
S.Dak.	570	1,288	1,473	1,991	2,420	1,671	342	990	4,585		
Nebr.	614	734	1,480	---	---	---	2,471	6,721	47,949		
Kans.	872	815	615	---	---	---	16,252	9,512	61,982		
Del.	346	794	669	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Md.	479	663	874	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Va.	890	2,039	1,786	---	---	---	---	163	197		
N.C.	1,295	2,325	2,621	---	---	---	563	1,231	1,534		
S.C.	454	1,336	1,479	---	---	---	66	65	180		
Ga.	128	269	364	---	---	---	1/248	382	454		
Fla.	1/21	90	104	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Ky.	659	1,167	1,093	---	---	---	1/8	101	799		
Tenn.	534	713	1,347	---	---	---	1/132	480	1,005		
Ala.	112	231	366	---	---	---	206	337	472		
Miss.	1,085	2,342	3,506	---	---	---	1/47	140	774		
Ark.	1,100	4,074	4,550	---	---	---	191	626	1,759		
Ia.	147	390	550	---	---	---	22	29	52		
Okla.	75	30	76	---	---	---	4,688	1,972	5,325		
Texas	1	44	44	---	---	---	21,399	26,082	40,476		
Mont.	---	---	---	232	338	206	---	---	---	---	
Colo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,735	1,793	7,754		
N.Mex.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,463	1,186	2,716		
Ariz.	---	---	---	---	---	---	780	648	750		
Calif.	---	---	---	44	11	13	525	2,298	3,127		
Other States ²	---	---	---	46	2	1	---	---	---	---	
U.S.	86,317	167,046	188,359	12,533	21,615	8,827	51,494	59,165	205,221		

^{1/} Short-time average.^{2/} Includes flaxseed stocks in Kansas, Texas, and Arizona.

CROP PRODUCTION, January 1958

Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

GRAIN AND HAY STOCKS ON FARMS JANUARY 1

State	Barley		Rye		Hay	
	Average:	1957	Average:	1958	Average:	1957
	1947-56:	1957	1947-56:	1958	1947-56:	1958
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons
Maine	70	28	22	---	---	498
N.H.	---	---	---	---	---	247
Vt.	---	---	---	---	---	849
Mass.	---	---	---	---	---	314
R.I.	---	---	---	---	---	28
Conn.	---	---	---	---	---	268
N.Y.	1,442	995	841	45	74	3,717
N.J.	296	346	324	38	38	286
Pa.	2,941	3,933	4,142	95	161	2,191
Ohio	641	1,512	1,389	140	153	2,485
Ind.	333	948	954	199	189	1,816
Ill.	433	1,544	1,311	175	284	1,553
Mich.	1,992	1,195	1,225	283	298	2,399
Wis.	3,087	1,367	983	359	187	5,210
Minn.	15,262	18,379	13,309	603	602	4,094
Iowa	369	238	590	61	42	4,594
Mo.	1,117	4,257	2,922	84	168	126
N.Dak.	30,583	44,971	51,141	1,703	2,298	2,118
S.Dak.	12,231	4,843	9,490	1,691	1,001	2,553
Nebr.	3,490	1,208	4,594	647	636	1,046
Kans.	2,290	3,329	6,660	121	114	1,977
Del.	122	149	92	16	26	10
Md.	1,031	1,232	1,238	33	32	17
Va.	1,340	1,935	1,427	58	48	29
W.Va.	175	221	148	---	---	764
N.C.	402	757	507	49	77	817
S.C.	96	416	335	16	18	9
Ga.	32	84	68	10	11	19
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	65
Ky.	498	819	635	37	39	25
Tenn.	274	438	352	25	31	16
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	440
Miss.	45	128	68	---	---	597
Ark.	56	190	139	---	---	779
La.	---	---	---	---	---	274
Okla.	540	1,010	2,636	108	72	321
Texas	621	580	1,370	58	27	45
Mont.	14,737	23,781	37,853	103	32	104
Idaho	5,411	6,852	8,078	24	28	28
Wyo.	2,640	2,025	3,315	32	50	88
Colo.	6,698	3,908	11,471	97	49	168
N.Mex.	238	112	202	8	13	14
Ariz.	944	1,453	1,168	---	---	224
Utah	3,295	3,389	5,130	30	25	35
Nev.	354	266	443	---	---	408
Wash.	2,219	4,445	6,084	59	94	324
Oreg.	3,108	7,054	6,123	129	160	147
Calif.	9,377	11,561	20,457	24	30	32
U.S.	131,850	161,898	209,236	7,164	7,074	9,704
						70,567
						73,469
						86,795

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1946-55	1955	1956	Indicated 1957
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
ORANGES:				
California, all	41,807	38,370	35,900	25,500
Navel and miscellaneous 2/	15,491	15,170	15,400	10,000
Valencia	26,316	23,200	20,500	15,500
Florida, all	71,770	91,000	93,000	80,000
Temple	1,522	2,800	2,700	1,000
Other early and midseason	38,848	48,700	51,600	48,000
Valencia	31,400	39,500	38,700	31,000
Texas, all	2,336	1,600	1,600	2,200
Early and midseason 2/	1,560	1,150	1,200	1,600
Valencia	776	450	400	600
Arizona, all	1,016	1,150	1,290	1,400
Navel and miscellaneous 2/	502	440	500	550
Valencia	514	710	790	850
Louisiana, all 2/	225	195	115	190
5 States 3/	117,154	132,315	131,905	109,290
Total early and midseason 4/	58,147	68,455	71,515	61,340
Total Valencia	59,006	63,860	60,390	47,950
TANGERINES:				
Florida	4,710	4,700	4,800	3,000
All oranges and tangerines:				
5 States 3/	121,864	137,015	136,705	112,290
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Florida, all	33,320	38,300	37,400	32,000
Seedless	16,830	20,600	21,600	18,500
Other	16,490	17,700	15,800	13,500
Texas, all	7,820	2,200	2,800	4,000
Arizona, all	2,818	2,370	2,180	2,500
California, all	2,498	2,510	2,400	2,300
Desert Valleys	946	830	800	900
Other areas	1,552	1,680	1,600	1,400
4 States 3/	46,456	45,380	44,780	40,800
LEMONS:				
California 3/	13,026	13,250	16,200	14,700
LIMES:				
Florida 3/	281	400	400	400

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida Limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb., in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons 79 lb.; Florida limes 80 lb.

4/ In California and Arizona, Navel and Miscellaneous.

POTATOES, Irish 1958 Crop

Seasonal group and State	Acreage			Yield per harvested acre			Production		
	Harvested Average 1949-56	For harvest 1957	Average 1958	Indicated 1949-56	Average 1957	Indicated 1958	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Fla.	11.6	23.0	15.5	163	140	130	1,909	1/3,220	2,015
Calif.	12.4	21.0	21.0	153	170	175	1,858	3,570	3,675
Total Winter	24.0	44.0	36.5	156.5	154.3	155.9	3,767	6,790	5,690
Seasonal group and State	Acreage			Yield per planted acre			Production		
State	Planted Average 1949-56	Intended 1957	Average 1958	Planted Average 1949-56	Intended 1957	Average 1958	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 Cwt.	1,000 Cwt.	1,000 Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
EARLY SPRING:	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Fla. Hastings	16.0	26.0	23.0	162	145	Apr. 10	2,602	1/3,770	Apr. 10
-Other	4.5	6.0	4.5	100	103	"	457	1/ 620	"
Texas	3.8	.3	.3	44	60	"	164	18	"
Total E. Spring	24.2	32.3	27.8	132.7	136.5	"	3,224	4,408	"
LATE SPRING:									
N.Car.	26.7	24.0	24.0	101	100	May 9	2,687	2,400	May 9
S.Car.	11.3	8.0	7.5	79	95	"	889	760	"
Ga.	3.1	2.3	2.0	59	60	"	183	138	"
Ala. Baldwin	19.5	17.0	16.0	92	125	"	1,760	2,125	"
-Other	12.4	9.4	9.4	46	50	"	569	470	"
Miss.	11.2	10.0	10.0	39	45	"	435	450	"
Ark.	15.0	8.8	7.9	49	54	"	738	473	"
La.	11.8	8.8	8.0	39	49	"	459	430	"
Okla.	6.6	4.6	4.6	47	48	"	313	220	"
Texas	11.5	9.1	9.0	44	53	"	500	481	"
Ariz.	1.6	6.5	7.5	225	265	"	1,049	1,722	"
Calif.	65.8	67.0	67.0	259	305	"	16,957	20,435	"
Total L. Spring	199.4	175.5	172.9	133.8	171.5	"	26,538	30,104	"

1/ Includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight) : Winter - Florida, 267; Early Spring - Florida - Hastings, 200; Florida Other, 78.

CROP PRODUCTION, January 1958

Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW AND PERCENT OF MILK COWS

MILKED IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Milk produced per milk cow 2/	Jan. 1, av.	Jan. 1, 1957	Jan. 1, 1958	Percent of milk cows milked	Jan. 1, 1947-56	Jan. 1, 1957	Jan. 1, 1958	Percent	Percent	Percent
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	15.3	19.5	20.5	77.1	79.6	78.8					
N.H.	17.7	19.9	23.4	79.5	80.1	82.9					
Vt.	16.4	18.9	21.8	75.2	76.7	79.4					
Mass.	18.2	22.1	23.0	78.9	81.6	80.2					
Conn.	18.8	23.1	23.7	77.7	79.6	79.9					
N.Y.	19.7	21.2	23.2	73.6	75.9	77.2					
N.J.	21.2	23.2	24.5	77.6	78.1	79.8					
Pa.	18.5	20.6	22.6	74.8	76.2	78.3					
N.Atl.	18.96	20.94	22.86	75.1	76.8	78.4					
Ohio	16.9	20.3	21.5	73.0	75.5	77.6					
Ind.	15.1	18.1	19.6	69.6	71.4	74.8					
Ill.	16.5	20.6	20.5	67.1	72.5	72.5					
Mich.	19.0	22.3	23.4	76.6	80.1	81.1					
Wis.	17.7	21.5	22.7	70.9	75.1	76.7					
E.N.Cent.	17.34	21.25	22.24	71.3	75.2	76.8					
Minn.	18.8	22.1	22.8	67.5	72.6	73.6					
Iowa	16.2	20.6	19.9	65.4	72.2	69.1					
Mo.	10.8	12.8	14.1	60.4	62.5	59.9					
N.Dak.	12.8	14.5	15.9	54.1	54.4	56.1					
S.Dak.	11.7	13.5	14.8	54.3	56.4	60.9					
Nebr.	14.6	17.3	17.9	62.5	67.1	67.0					
Kans.	14.7	18.3	19.3	63.9	69.4	71.2					
W.N.Cent.	15.03	18.04	19.10	62.6	66.7	67.6					
Md.	16.5	20.4	20.0	73.1	76.9	76.0					
Va.	14.1	18.1	18.2	67.9	74.4	72.6					
W.Va.	10.9	12.5	12.7	67.7	67.5	69.2					
N.C.	12.7	16.9	17.4	70.0	75.9	77.7					
S.C.	11.1	15.0	12.7	67.3	71.9	66.4					
Ga.	9.2	12.1	11.8	56.9	61.7	62.1					
S.Atl.	12.64	16.07	16.17	66.9	71.0	74.1					
Ky.	10.6	13.7	13.4	61.0	63.9	63.0					
Tenn.	9.8	12.1	12.6	63.5	65.2	67.5					
Ala.	8.6	9.4	8.5	56.2	55.9	53.4					
Miss.	7.1	9.1	7.7	54.8	58.1	57.4					
Ark.	7.5	9.3	10.5	49.9	55.1	57.4					
La.	6.7	7.8	8.0	42.3	54.9	58.6					
Okla.	10.3	13.1	12.9	55.2	61.7	60.7					
Texas	8.3	10.2	9.5	51.1	51.9	48.5					
S.Cent.	9.13	11.62	11.80	56.2	60.0	60.5					
Mont.	13.6	15.3	15.1	60.8	60.3	59.1					
Idaho	17.6	20.1	19.9	72.8	72.5	75.7					
Wyo.	15.8	17.8	19.0	65.3	66.1	70.0					
Colo.	15.5	17.6	18.5	65.5	70.7	69.0					
Utah	19.2	21.1	22.1	75.3	78.4	75.3					
Wash.	18.1	22.0	21.4	75.5	79.1	80.7					
Oreg.	14.4	15.7	16.6	68.6	71.5	73.2					
Calif.	19.3	23.3	24.3	76.2	78.3	80.4					
West.	17.22	20.94	21.16	71.9	76.1	77.7					
U.S.	15.00	18.21	19.06	66.5	70.4	71.7					

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry).

CROP PRODUCTION, January 1958

Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

State and Division	DECEMBER EGG PRODUCTION							
	Number of layers on hand during December:		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced			
	1956	1957	1956	1957	During December	Jan.	Dec.	Incl.
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,560	3,420	1,835	1,879	65	64	697	677
N.H.	2,609	2,583	1,835	1,705	48	44	490	478
Vt.	966	908	1,897	1,693	18	15	194	181
Mass.	3,829	3,659	1,792	1,742	69	64	763	751
R.I.	440	435	1,844	1,807	8	8	88	84
Conn.	3,745	3,710	1,903	1,841	71	68	721	716
N.Y.	10,801	9,544	1,720	1,720	186	164	2,047	1,878
N.J.	14,904	13,058	1,507	1,500	225	196	2,667	2,586
Pa.	19,405	18,019	1,680	1,693	326	305	3,629	3,561
N.Atl.	60,259	55,336	1,686	1,677	1,015	928	11,296	10,912
Ohio	13,297	11,947	1,668	1,631	222	195	2,512	2,329
Ind.	13,240	12,423	1,686	1,693	223	210	2,467	2,339
Ill.	17,103	16,181	1,538	1,581	263	256	3,062	3,094
Mich.	9,586	8,981	1,612	1,619	155	148	1,666	1,658
Wis.	13,234	12,426	1,730	1,730	229	215	2,418	2,360
E.N.Cent.	66,460	61,958	1,643	1,653	1,092	1,024	12,125	11,780
Minn.	23,684	22,236	1,786	1,810	423	402	4,213	4,169
Iowa	27,066	24,368	1,705	1,807	461	440	5,012	5,011
Mo.	12,122	11,448	1,240	1,252	150	143	2,009	1,998
N.Dak.	3,434	3,230	1,290	1,314	44	42	547	547
S.Dak.	7,608	7,534	1,485	1,593	113	120	1,286	1,403
Nebr.	10,752	10,274	1,525	1,556	164	160	1,836	1,935
Kans.	9,821	9,286	1,451	1,445	143	134	1,673	1,712
W.N.Cent.	94,487	88,376	1,585	1,631	1,198	1,451	16,576	16,775
Del.	754	712	1,442	1,472	11	10	136	113
Md.	2,556	2,308	1,383	1,302	35	30	441	399
Va.	5,014	4,790	1,358	1,361	68	65	807	845
W.Va.	2,350	2,125	1,197	1,153	28	25	394	367
N.C.	9,428	9,830	1,513	1,497	143	147	1,672	1,801
S.C.	3,066	3,068	1,423	1,367	44	42	530	556
Ga.	6,744	6,822	1,525	1,510	103	103	1,234	1,312
Fla.	2,862	3,177	1,705	1,637	49	52	589	601
S.Atl.	32,774	32,832	1,468	1,444	481	474	5,803	5,994
Ky.	6,914	6,758	1,181	1,125	82	76	1,060	1,110
Tenn.	6,348	5,967	1,147	1,094	73	65	976	952
Ala.	4,908	4,857	1,367	1,336	67	65	832	827
Miss.	4,213	4,012	1,277	1,035	54	42	656	629
Ark.	3,624	3,593	1,066	1,029	39	37	608	610
La.	2,431	2,315	1,054	1,116	26	26	375	381
Okl.	5,334	4,812	1,209	1,117	64	55	840	829
Texas	13,788	12,428	1,240	1,308	171	163	2,339	2,279
S.Cent.	47,560	44,742	1,211	1,182	576	529	7,686	7,617
Mont.	1,382	1,310	1,457	1,525	20	20	232	232
Idaho	1,550	1,559	1,699	1,621	26	25	295	299
Wyo.	403	406	1,327	1,240	5	5	69	70
Colo.	1,926	1,713	1,302	1,333	25	23	341	325
N.Mex.	672	626	1,277	1,224	9	8	107	108
Ariz.	508	506	1,581	1,631	8	8	92	91
Utah	1,928	1,890	1,516	1,504	29	28	348	348
Nev.	124	124	1,327	1,271	2	2	24	23
Wash.	4,292	4,529	1,832	1,860	79	84	908	935
Greg.	3,140	2,916	1,804	1,823	57	53	640	621
Calif.	20,884	21,152	1,711	1,810	357	383	4,500	4,603
West.	36,806	36,731	1,676	1,740	617	639	7,556	7,655
U.S.	338,349	319,975	1,561	1,574	5,280	5,035	61,042	60,133

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